The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,459.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ..... Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..... Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,500 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Bellwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	Jan. 1873.
,, Ratnagherry	12	,, Colombo	20
,, Vingorla	12	,, Galle	21
,, Carwar	13	,, Nerapatam	24
,, Goa	13	,, Cadrae	25
,, Mangalore	14	,, Coconada	28
,, Cannanore	15	,, Visagapatam	29
,, Tellicherry	15	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Calicut	16	,, Gopaulpore	30
,, Beypore	16	,, False Point	31
,, Cochin	17		Feb.
,, Alleppy	17	Arrive CALCUTTA	2

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N-higherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th January 1873, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1873.	Leave BUSREH	Feb. 1873.
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Fao	5
,, Gwadur	22	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat	24	,, Bahrein	8
,, Bunder Abbas	26	,, Linga	12
,, Linga	28	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire	30	,, Muscat	16
,, Fao	Feb. 1873. 1	,, Gwadur	18
Arrive BUSREH	2	,, Kurrachee	21
		,, BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and the vessels despatched every FRIDAY, from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
HARRISON LINE.
TO SAIL ON 25TH JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Bombay.
WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children from above 3 to 10 years, half fare

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT 23, RAMPART ROW.

BADHAM & COMPANY.

HOME AND HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, ships, and Insure BAGGAGE.
Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.
Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.
Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co
CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "HINDOSTAN" (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain N. Roskell, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 11th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

The Mail Steamers leaving Bombay on
3rd, 17th, and 31st March,
14th and 28th April,
and 12th May,

will proceed to Southampton, via Suez Canal. It is intended, as far as can be arranged, to employ the Company's large new Steamers on this service.

Passage Money, Exclusive of Liquors,

First Class	Rs. 560
Second Class	,, 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Properties at Kalbadevie (Guiwady).

On MONDAY, the 9th day of January 1873 at 4 P.M., Messrs Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the co-heirs, and *in lie* Rachel de Jesus, widow and executrix of the late Manoel de Jesus (deceased) and her son Francisco de Jesus, insolvents, the whole of the right, title, and interest of the said co-heirs and the said insolvents in the following landed properties, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of fazundaree land, situate at Guiwady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, as-ess-d by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Jose A. Borges, on the west and south by the property ties of Manoel de Jesus, and on the north by a public passage, containing by admeasurement about 274 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of fazundaree land situate at Guiwady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the island of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and bounded on the east and south by the property of Manoel de Jesus, on the west and north by a public passage, containing by admeasurement about 187 4/9 square yards, be the same little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE KALBADEVEE ROAD.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th day of January 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Manockjee Kullianjee Khareghat, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Vizbhooendass Hurrybhoy, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of ground, situate on the East side of Kalbadevee Road without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 695, containing by admeasurement 1,260 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the East by the house of Joseph Maria, on the North by the Kalbadevee Road, on the West by the Nurseekoonj Nanabhoy Lane, and on the South by the Runmoodass Lane, together with the 2 dwelling-houses and chawls built thereon, assessed under Nos. 47, 103, and 48, which premis s were formerly in the occupation of Heerabhi Hema Tapuria, and at the time of the execution of the mortgage Deed, in the occupation of the Bombay City Press.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1873.

NOTICES.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the Police Establishment.
2. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government No. 4733, on the subject of the further prosecution of the works of the Hooken Project.
3. Government Resolution No. 158 C. W. 469, granting six months further time for the removal of the nuisance caused by the Night-soil Depôt at Carnac Bunder.
4. Letter from Government No. 4854, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution regarding the pay which Dr. Hewlett should draw during the time he was in charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner.
5. Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6806, forwarding copy of a letter from Dr. T. G. Hewlett on the subject of his salary.
6. Memo. from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6853, forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of the Land at Chimbur used by the Municipality for the deposit of town sweepings.
7. Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6731, stating that he would ask the sanction of the Bench to the adjustment of the amount of the plant and stock belonging to the different departments of the Municipality.
8. Memo. from the acting Under-Secretary to Government No. 4694, forwarding copy of an extract from the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, pointing out how largely the hospitals in Calcutta and Madras receive aid from the Municipalities of those cities.
9. Letter from the acting Chief Secretary to Government No. 4791, informing the Bench that Mr. W. G. Pedder has been appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner, and that Dr. T. G. Hewlett has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st of January or from such subsequent date as he may avail of it.
10. Memo. from the acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. G. Pedder, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by Dr. T. G. Hewlett and himself, intimating that they respectively had delivered over and received charge of the Office of acting Municipal Commissioner.
11. Application from Dr. R. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Hussars, for the post of Health Officer.
12. Letter from Government No. 4836, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by them to Major Tulloch accepting his resignation as Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality.
13. Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 5894, reporting that Major Tulloch has not returned from the leave which expired on the 14th October 1872. Letter from Major Tulloch explaining the withdrawal of his resignation.
14. Petition from the Mutton Butchers of Bombay, praying that the Slaughter Houses at Bandora should be removed to some suitable place in Bombay, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.
15. Petition from some Sutlies residing in Bombay, complaining of the closing of the burial-ground at Tank Bunder. The Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.
16. Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6729, forwarding for the information of the Justices a tabulated statement of Contract's entered into by him.
17. Government Resolution No. 4817 on Major Tulloch's Report on the Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay.
18. Major Tulloch's Report on the above for the reconsideration of the Bench.

The following will also be considered:—

Government Resolution No. 4877, granting ground for stacking road metal at a rent of one rupee a year.

Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 7030, stating that when item No. II. is discussed he would ask the sanction of the Bench to prepare estimates for an alteration to the 4 feet wall of the Vehar Lake, and with reference to item No. III would submit certain proposals for the removal of the night-soil nuisance at Carnac Bunder.

Government letter No. 4923, stating that the privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Dr. T. G. Hewlett has been cancelled at his own request.

Petition of the inhabitants of Chimbur, complaining of the deposit of town sweepings on the Cocoa Nuts.

Petition of Nowrojee Bramjee and others, complaining that they have received no reply to their petition about the nuisance caused by the open side gutters near Sonapore Beach Road, Native General Hospital Street, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 1°, stating that he will lay before the Justices the tenders he has received for the construction of Street Tramways in the City.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th December 1872.

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F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th December 1872.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness,	Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman's* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch the S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 200 Horse Power, Commander R. Gavin, as an Extra Steamer to Zanzibar, on SATURDAY, 25th January, at 4 P.M. She will call at Kurrachee, Muscat, and Aden, leaving the latter Port for Zanzibar, on FRIDAY, the 14th February.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL.

THE Fine new full-powered Screw Steamer

"MALAGA"

will leave Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 20th of January.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation with Bathrooms and every arrangement for the comfort of a limited number of First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 450.

For Passage and Plans of Cabins apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 4TH JAN. 1873.

The Favourite Play of

NOORJEHAN.

Box, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 1-8; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, 8 Annas.

Tickets to be had of Mrs. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, and at the Theatre.

P. & O. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON,

THE LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY, BY KIND PERMISSION.

Mr. Jas. COLLINS,
IN NEW DANCES, SKETCHES, ETC.

MISS LOUISE ROWLAND,
THE POPULAR SONGSTRESS,
WITH HER VOCAL GEMS.

THE CHARMING SISTERS FORD,
Justly termed
THE TERPSICHOREAN WONDERS.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

FRIDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1873,

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

RE-APPEARANCE OF
MR. & MRS. BENNEE,
NEE MISS FANNY RAYNOR,
Kindly assisted by
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

CAMILLE!
CAMILLE!!
CAMILLE!!!
CAMILLE! !!

THE SUPPER,
THE PLEDGE OF LOVE,
RETRIBUTION,
THE FETE,
DEATH.

Box Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

Family Tickets for three	Rs. 10
Dress Circle	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the ESTATE of late Guard JAMES GRAHAM, G.I.P. R., are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be RECOGNISED.

A. F. DOBBS, Captain,
Judicial Superintendent of Railway, H.H. Nizam's Dominions.

Goolburgah, 27th December 1872.

WANTED, a NATIVE SURVEYOR in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality. Salary Rupees Eighty per mensem. He must be a good Estimater and well versed in Surveying, &c. A knowledge of Road-making is essential.

Applications to be made to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant.

R. WALTON, C.E., Asso. C. Inst.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, January, 1873.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition praying that the voluntary Liquidation of the abovenamed Bank be continued, but subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Damodhur Heerjee and Paul Edward Bendir, the Liquidators of the said Bank, be permitted to resign, and that Munchershaw Hormusjee Wadia, Parsee, be appointed Liquidator of the said Bank, was on the 23rd day of December 1872 presented to the Honourable Mr Justice Green by the said Damodhur Heerjee, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard on MONDAY, the 20th day of January 1873, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Bank desirous to oppose the making of the Order sought for by the said Petition should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Bank requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

MANISTY & FLETCHER.

Bombay, 2nd January 1873.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and Stings of Insects it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that the signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlan s' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and specks of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Peerage of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
20, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, PROPRIETORS.

IMPORTANT

TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0
Overland do		27 0
Warm do		35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45 0	
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17 8	
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	
Pyjamas	½ doz.	16 8
Oxford Shirts	,,	36 0
White do	,,	22 8
Best Printed	,,	22 8
Best Flannel	,,	49 0
Silk and Wool	,,	52 0
Under Vests	,,	14 0 to 31 0
Do Pants	,,	26 0 to 31 0
Towels	,,	4 12
Pillow Cases	Each	1 8
Sheets	Per pair	9 8
Cardigan Jackets		9 8
Bathing Drawers		2 0
Rail Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks		12 8 to 28 0
Best Solid Leather		52 0
Extra Size do.		75 0
Black Hide Hand Bags		11 8 to 24 0
Gash Bags		6 12
Courier Bags		6 8
Money Belts		3 8
Sovereign Boxes		4 0
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12
Sponge Bags		2 0
Sponges (large)		3 8
Hat Brushes		1 0
Air Pillows		6 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0
Rug Straps		2 0
Lock Straps		5 0
Waterproof Coats		15 0
Travelling Caps		3 8
Warm Gloves		2 4
Do. Mitts		1 12
Do. Mufflers		2 0
Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin		1 0 to 3 8
Paper Collars	Doz.	1 0
Linen do.	,,	6 0
Cotton Sox	,,	9 8
Warm Merino	,,	15 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs		5 0 to 18 0
Umbrellas with Covers		9 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech		9 0 to 13 8
		15 0 to 30 0
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds		
Blankets	Each	11 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

has much pleasure in announcing

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

that an entirely

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

is now opened for the season in both her establishments.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

WANTED.

23RD REGIMENT BOMBAY N. L. I.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER.—Apply by letter, prepaid, stating terms and forwarding testimonials to the BAND PRESIDENT of the above Corps.

Nusseerabad, 13th December 1872.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, furnished with every necessary; excellent central position; let till 1st June Rs. 600, till 1st March Rs. 200. Apply to AP RACER, at the office of this Paper.

29th December 1872.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

A Bungalow at Matheran situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a upper-storied PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hamilton.

A large House in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

NOTICES.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Slight inquiry for Mofussil Press shares. Colabas firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	77
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
30,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	260
80,000	251	all	12 pct.	Hongk. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	106
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21|2 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236
.....	£20	19 10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	196 5	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,480
9,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	113
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,700 nl.
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,172
206	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,920
100	2,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
800	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,000 nl.
2,250	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,670
990	1,000	all	40 p a	Morarjee Spinning	970
800	2,500	all	100p.a	Oriental	2,810
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	2,050
00	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.a	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,315
50,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	200	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	12 Ps.	Mechanics F'id'ge Co.	32
2,000	500	all		Treacher & Co	410
3,000	250	all	40 pct	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	95	19|	do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10|4d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11|8 to 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11|4d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11|4d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11|8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99
hina	60 Do. do.	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-8|to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-13
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221|2
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz., English 916 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loan	105
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
Ditto French Loan (fully paid up)	89
Paris Municipal Town Debentures Rs. 197 per Bond	117.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 28th December 1872.

Open 1,266¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,61,775	15	0
Merchandize	2,14,678	9	3
Electric Telegraph	919	8	0
Earth Trains, &c.	505	0	0
Total Rs.	3,77,969	0	3
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles	4,82,485	3	7
Decrease Rs.	1,04,516	3	4

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 28th December 1872.

Open 389¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,449	0	0
Merchandize	50,284	0	0
Earth Trains	936	0	0
Electric Telegraph	475	0	0
Total Rs.	97,134	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1871.
Open 349¼ Miles.

Coaching	76,179	0	0
Merchandize	59,089	0	0
Earth Trains	159	0	0
Electric Telegraph	449	0	0
Total Rs.	135,876	0	0
Decrease Rs.	38,742	0	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The stocks of almost all descriptions of Grey Goods being very small first holders continue very firm, and consequently the nature of the business doing is extremely limited. There is a general belief in favour of a further rise, in consequence of which holders are averse to part with their stocks. The following are our cloring quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yards	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	5	0	to Rs.	4	6 0
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,,	7	,,	,,	4	14	0 to ,, 4 14 6
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,,	8		,,	5	11	0 to ,, 5 12 0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,,	7	,,	,,	5	2	0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,,	8	,,	,,	5	12	0 to ,, 5 13 0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,,	9	,,	,,	6	8	0 to ,, 6 9 0
,,	Printers	25	,, 30	,,	3	,,	,,	2	6	6 to ,, 2 7 0
,,	Mad'apollam	32	,, 24	,,	3	,,	,,	2	3	0 to ,, 2 3 6
,,	,,	50	,, 24	,,	8		,,	3	13	0
,,	T. Cth B.E.	29	,, 24	,,	4	,,	,,	2	8	0 to ,, 2 9 0

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	30 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs. 4 5 0
1,000	,,	,, (fine)	40	,, 39 ,, 8	,, ,, 5 14 0
750	,,	,,	40	,, 39 ,, 8	,, ,, 5 11 0
500	,,	,,	40	,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 14 0
3,700	,,	Common	40	,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 12 0
500	,,	,,	40	,, 39 ,, 9 ,, ,, 6 9 0
1,000	,,	T. Cloth	29	,, 24 ,, 6 ,, ,, 3 10 0
1,000	,,	,,	(B.E.) 29	,, 24 ,, 4 ,, ,, 2 9 0
300	,,	W. Lappets	40	,, 10 ,, ,, 1 14 0
500	,,	,,	Mull 40	,, 20 ,, ,, 3 0 0

288 bales Grey Goods at 9|4 as per lb.

COTTON.

The market remains in the same state of activity, with a further rise of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in Oomrawuttee, Akote, and Hingunghaut. Our closing rates are as follows :—

Old Dholleras	at Rs. 210	to Rs. 215
,, Sawginned	at ,, 237	to ,, 240
,, Comptas	at ,, 214	to ,, 219
ew Oomrawuttee	at ,, 244	to ,, 245
,, Akote	at ,, 252	to ,, 253
,, Hingunghaut	at ,, 288	to ,, 290
,, Broach M. G.	at ,, 270	to ,, 271
,, Dholleras	at ,, 235	to ,, 236

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100	candies	Old Dholleras	Rs. 212
25	,,	,,	,, 212
25	,,	Comptas	,, 215
100	,,	Sawginned (1 month)	,, 236
150	,,	,,	,, 237 to Rs. 238
25	,,	New Hingunghaut	,, 288
150	,,	Broach M. G. (10th April)	,, 271
25	,,	Fazapoor	,, 250
25	,,	Khandeish	,, 240 to Rs. 243
25	,,	Esphaney (W. S.)	,, 192
75	,,	Oomrawuttee (F. P. B.)	,, 230
150	,,	Dagger (1 month)	,, 251
150	,,	Julgaum (I ,,)	,, 248
100	,,	,, (I ,,)	,, 248

YARNS.

3,000 lbs.	Water No. 30	at 11|8 as. per lb.
1,600 ,,	,, 30	at 11|2 ,, ,,
1,600 ,,	Turkey Red No. 30	at 25 ,, ,,

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD JANUARY.

London	Cotton	No ship.	
	Cases		
	Seeds		
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 11s. 3d. p. ton nominal.	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£3 11s. 3d. p. ton nominal.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£2 5s. nominal.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton	No ship.	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers—			
Venice		£3 5s.	Jan. & Feb. ships.
Trieste		£3 5s.	
Liverpool		£3 10s.	
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.	
Calcutta ...Sails		Rs. 5 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	H.M.S. Elphinstone	Warner	Goa, Dec. 30.
3	M.S. Elphinstone(s)	Gueizelar	Goa, Jan. 1
3	Schooner Bockary	Nacoda	Colombo, Dec. 23.
3	Arundel	Salmon	Calcutta, Dec. 6,

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Cashmere (s)	Sanders	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Baghdad, to M. Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Marian Moore, to Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Hydree, Ashton, to Aden and Jeddah.
Ship Helicon, Rogers, to Rangoon.
Barque Emperor, Dudley, to Cochin.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 3rd January, 1-20 P.M.—H. M. steamer Agitator from Madras arrived yesterday.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE— 3RD JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd January, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 42 minutes.

Via Suez, 3rd January, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd January, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 17 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd January, 11-10 P.M , Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 56 minutes.

Via Suez, 3rd January, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 42 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 3rd January, 4-55 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 32 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 3rd January, 5-45 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 38 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 2nd to 8 P.M. of the 3rd January is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 46	0 16
,, Kurrachee	0 51	0 1
,, Madras	0 25	0 12

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd January, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd January, 1-15 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 3rd January, 10 A.M.; via Turkey, 2nd January, 11-20 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 2nd January, 6-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 1.

Stileman, Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

JANUARY 2.

Hinde, Lieutenant, 21st N. I., from leave, from Ahmedabad.
Hire, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Umballa.
Lamb, officiating Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Guzerat.
Trestrail, Surgeon Major, Medical, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 3.

Dwyer, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Commissariat Department, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.
Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Dapoolee.
Burges, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Etarsee.
Bowers, Captain, 30th Regiment, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 3.

Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Cawnpore.
Hodgson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 38th B. N. I., to join, to Fyzabad.
Denning, Lieutenant, 26th B. N. I., to join, to Peshawur.
Fitzwygram, Colonel, 15th Hussars, to join, to Meerut.
Spurway, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Arnott, Surgeon, Medical, on medical certificate, to England (23rd December, pers. s. Tanjore).

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr. Thomas R. A. Channel, Clerk in the Collector's Office, to be Marriage Registrar of the District of Cuddapah.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Major Theekley, Royal Madras Engineers, District Engineer, Ganjam, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Madras Staff Corps.—Majors Charles Doxat Clementson Albert Gahagan, and Coulson Frederick Joseph Skottowe, to be Lieut. Col., from 26th Dec. 1872, having completed twenty-six years' service.

Cadre 7th Light Cavalry.—Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) Willoughby Wallace Hooper to be Capt., vice Groves, deceased, dated 27th Dec. 1872.

Brevet.—Major Henry McVill, Ben. Cavy., promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col., and Capt. John Henry Townsend, Farquhar, Ben. Cavy., promted to the rank of Major from Oct. 2, 1872, in succession to Lieut. Genl Sir J. C. Coffin, K.C.S.I., Madras Infy., deceased.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec, 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. C. Coffin, K.C.S.I., Madras Inf, on the 1st October 1872, the name of Colonel J. Kitson, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major Generals in the Indian Gradation List.

H. E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that whenever an officer is detached for duty from his regimental appointment for any period less than four weeks, the arrangements for carrying on his regimental duties shall be the same as if he proceeded on privilege leave. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 6	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 14	...	7|11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	,, 14	...	4-30 P.M.	}	No after
Australia	,, 11	...	4-30 P.M.	}	packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 20	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 29	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monson.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

		At 7 P.M.			At 7 P.M.
Monday	Jan.	6	Monday	Apr.	7
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	14
,,	,,	20	,,	,,	21
,,	,,	27	,,	,,	28
,,	Feb.	3	,,	May	5
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	12
,,	,,	17	,,	,,	19
,,	,,	24	,,	,,	26
,,	Mar.	3			At 5½ P.M.
,,	,,	10	Friday	May	30
,,	,,	17	,,	June	6
,,	,,	24	,,	,,	13
,,	,,	31			

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

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CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

		At 4-30 P.M.			At 4-30 P.M.
Tuesday	Jan.	14	Tuesday	Apr.	22
,,	,,	28	Monday	May	5
,,	Feb.	11	,,	,,	19
,,	,,	25	,,	June	2
,,	Mar.	11	,,	,,	16
,,	,,	25	,,	,,	30
,,	Apr.	8			

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

		At 4-30 P.M.			At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday	Jan.	11	Saturday	May	3
,,	Feb.	8	,,	,,	31
,,	Mar.	8	,,	June	28
,,	Apr.	12			

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Jan. 10	Friday	Apr. 4
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 24	,,	May 2
,,	Feb. 7	,,	,, 16
,,	Mar. 7	Wednesday	,, 28
,,	,, 21		

LEAVE BOMBAY, FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Jan. 3	Friday	Mar. 28
,,	,, 17	,,	Apr. 11
,,	,, 31	,,	,, 25
,,	Feb. 14	,,	May 9
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 23
,,	Mar. 14		

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWN—December 27th, at No. 3, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the wife of Mr. J. T. T. Brown, of a daughter, prematurely, since dead.

DEATH.

DOERING—December 20th, on board the P. and O. steamer Sumatra, off Galle, Edward Doering, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LANCE—December 30th, at Midnapore, the wife of C. E. Lance, Esq., C.S., of a son.

ROBERTS—December 26th, at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Capt. T. W. Roberts, R. A., of a daughter.

POWER—December 20th, at Mirzapore, the wife of James W. Power, C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—RICHARDSON—December 26th, at Cawnpore, at Christ's Church, by the Rev. P. Nicolas, Chaplain of Cawnpore, the Rev. John R. Hill, missionary, S. P. G., to Isabella Caroline, daughter of the late Major Richardson, Bengal Establishment.

DEATH.

POCOCK—December 27th, at Scharunpore, Jeremiah Pocock, aged 53 years 5 months and 24 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

A GREAT many native princes and chiefs have recently been admitted into the most exalted order of the Star of India, not because they have done anything remarkably good, but because they have not done anything remarkably bad. Of all the titles which it has conferred, or which it has to give, it seems strange that Government had not one to spare for that most deserving official, Mr. Monteath, the Director General of the Post Office in India. In addition to the many boons, he, in spite of opposition from the London Post Office, has had conferred upon the public, he has now provided us with another one, which will be thankfully accepted by all. The Postmaster General at home has virtually put a stop to the parcel post with India, by limiting the articles sent, to *bona fide* tradesmen's samples. Mr. Monteath, however, in his endeavour to afford as many postal conveniences to the public, and at the same time to make his department a paying one, is not to be baulked. We believe that he has now entered into an arrangement, or is about to enter into one, with the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Company, whereby parcels may be sent from India to England, or from England to India, cheaply, quickly, and safely—so safely indeed does Mr. Monteath intend them to be sent, that he makes the India Post Office guarantee to refund any loss that may occur to the parcels in transit. Upon arrival of the mail steamer from England the parcels will be at once taken to the Custom House; should any of them look as if they contained articles upon which duty is charged, they will be at once opened in the presence of the Customs and Post Office officials; whatever duty there may be due will be noted down, and the parcels will then be repacked, sealed, and sent off with the others left unopened. The P. and O. Company is to carry out in England what is done by the Post Office in India. The rate for these parcels is not yet fixed, but we believe 1s. 4d. per lb is the one at present proposed.

SOME apology may, perhaps, be due to our readers for again drawing their attention to the dry subject of the land assessments of India, but if they will allow this one opportunity of recurring to the subject, we hope there will be no need of referring to it for some time to come. We propose to state briefly a few considerations, which ought not to be lost sight of in arriving at a decision on the question.

The permanent settlement that Sir Charles Wood sanctioned is a totally different thing from Lord Cornwallis' Bengal settlement of 1792. The limitation of the right of the State to revise the assessment was but a small part of the Bengal settlement. It contained two other provisions of immense importance, viz., the creation of full proprietory rights in favour of the Zemindars, which has resulted in the absorption of all other rights of property, and the concession of the right to extend cultivation over waste lands, without liability to pay an increased assessment. The settlement sanctioned by Sir Charles Wood, while it perpetuates existing assessments on occupied lands, creates no Zemindars, confers no new rights of property (except so far as it concedes the partial right of interference hitherto reserved by the State), and preserves the existing rights of Government in waste lands, which would continue, as now, to be sold for the benefit of the revenue. In these two respects, therefore, the non-interference with the tenure of land and the preservation of the *existing* rights of the State in waste lands, the new settlement would have been free from the chief objections to the Bengal system. We say *existing* rights to waste land, because it is necessary to notice that these differ greatly in different parts of India. In Bombay the right of the State is zealously guarded, till the right of occupancy is sold and full assessments levied; any person cultivating the waste land of his village without permission being treated as a trespasser and subject to heavy penalty. In the North-West Provinces, on the other hand, the right of cultivating all the waste land of the village is conceded to the village community, and no sale of occupancy rights or enhancement of assessment takes place with respect to such lands if brought under cultivation during the currency of the lease. The importance of this concession will be seen from considering that while the new settlements of the N. W. P. amount to an average assessment of Rs 1-10-4 on the *cultivated* area, their incidence on the whole area, at the disposal of the village communities, is only Rs. 1-3-7. It is therefore doubtful whether as regards a great part of these waste lands in the N. W. P. any rights are left to Government to concede, like those it has guarded in this Presidency.

In Bengal the want of any funds for local improvements, and the difficulty of imposing any such taxation, has been much felt, and included as a count in the indictment against permanent settlement. But no such objection can be raised to the settlement proposed for the rest of India, where the power of raising funds by local taxation, to be spent by the people themselves for their own comfort and convenience, will be reserved. The natives fully recognize the great difference between a power of revising and enhancing the Imperial land revenue, on the assessment and expenditure of which they have no voice, and a local fund system, in every step of which they are more or less consulted. This disposes of one serious objection borrowed from the state of things in Bengal.

Then it has been objected that the permanent system in Bengal resulted in the Government and its officers knowing little or nothing of the interior. A Bengal Collector sat in his cutchery and received from the forty or fifty zemindars who owned his zillah checks for the amount of land tax due by them, which were duly acknowledged. He had no inducement to travel in his district, no ryots to deal with, no talook catcherries to visit, and a Collector who went out into camp for three weeks was considered to have shown unusual energy. The result was that few Bengal Collectors knew anything of the state of their districts, or the want of the great bulk of the people—crops, rents, trade were ignored in their cutcherries. But it is easy to show that this arose from the neglect of the permanent settlement regulations, which provided for the careful supervision of all those matters that have been so neglected; and it is impossible to conceive that Sir Charles Wood's permanent settlement, as it would be worked in the rest of India, can possibly lead to such disastrous ignorance.

It would be interesting to learn the sum that has been paid for Revenue Survey and Settlement in India. In the published accounts the charge is included in "cost of collection," and cannot therefore be distinguished. If the guess we recently made of 40 lacs a year represents approximately the annual cost of these operations, the total cost to the State for thirty years would amount to twelve millions sterling—and to this must be added a large percentage to represent the cost to the people in forced labour, erection of boundary marks, and other incidental but regular expenses. It will probably be found that fifteen or twenty millions sterling have been spent on Revenue Surveys; and the questions naturally occur—Have the people of India had their money's worth? and, How long is this expenditure to last? It is quite certain that so far the Revenue Surveys have not, by direct increase to the assessments they have dealt with, returned anything like the money that has been expended on them. It is a significant fact that while the new settlements of the N. W. P. have raised the revenue from 185 lacs to 213 lacs, they have reduced the average rate of assessment on cultivated land from Rs. 1-14-1 to Rs. 1-10-4. Twenty millions represents a year's land revenue of the whole of India, or one and a half times the entire Income Tax collection since 1862—or a direct line of Railway from Calcutta to Bombay with a new Ghaut incline. Are we to enter on another thirty years of Survey and Settlement at a similar cost? This is a matter well worth attentive consideration.

WE have carefully looked over the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Diplomatic and Consular Services which was issued at the close of the last session of Parliament, and specially in order to see what promise is held out in these services for the employment of Anglo-Indians who retire from this country with their capacity for the public service little impaired. There are many men, whether civilians, military officers, or belonging to other professions, who leave this country and retire from the service to which they belong, at a period of life when they could well engage in diplomatic or consular work, and when they would be very glad to do so. Not a few men who do not feel inclined to stay in India much over middle age would be very glad to get Consular or Vice-Consular appointments on the shores of the Mediterranean, the Levant, and the Black Sea, or in the North of Europe, or in the United States of America, or even in South America, while there are some who would not at all object to such appointments on the West coast of Africa. There are plenty of these appointments, not particularly desirable from their rates of pay, which would be exceedingly acceptable to middle-aged Anglo-Indians. Thus we find there are forty-six paid English consular appointments in the Ottoman Dominions alone, and twenty-three of these range from only £200 to £600 *per annum*. If we were to add to these all the smaller consular appointments in the countries of Europe, we should probably have to count the appointments of the kind by hundreds; but we are afraid that the chances of retired Indians getting hold of them are not very great, though they may be well enough qualified for fulfilling the duties of them.

Occasionally consular appointments of some value are given to men who have not regularly entered in at the little end of the horn of the Consular Service. Thus we can recall such instances as that of Mr. Henry Mayhew being made Consul at Copenhagen, in reward for, or out of dread, of his literary ability; of Mr. James Hannay, the novelist and conservative journalist, being appointed to Barcelona; of Captain Burton, the great traveller, entering into the Consular Service through the rather trying door of the Consulship at Fernando Po; and of Livingstone's friend Dr. Kirk being made Consul, and something more, at Zanzibar. The tendency of the service, however, as of most other services at present, is rather to prevent the entry of outsiders. This, we believe, to be a great mistake, for reasons which it is unnecessary to enter upon at present; and we are gl

QUERY FOR CRIBBAGE PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your card playing readers decide the following point in the game of cribbage? A and B playing :—

A leads a 4.
B plays a 6.
A „ a 5 scoring 5 (fifteen 2 and a run of 3.)
B „ a 7 & scores 4.
A „ a 3 & „ 5
B „ a 2 & „ 6
A plays another 4 (making 31) and claims to score 8, *i.e.*, 2 for the finish and a sequence of 6 off the six cards last played. Is this correct, or does not the sequence terminate on the introduction of a card of the same value as one already played? P. S. G.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUBSTITUTES IN CRICKET MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to Mr. Fraser Hore's letter, published in your issue of the 1st instant, I cannot agree with him as to the similarity of the two cases quoted. He, advocate-like, only quotes his own, avoiding altogether the strong point of his adversary's, and he can scarcely be excused for doing so, as it was the only one urged by those who differed from him in opinion. He states as follows, "and the gentleman in with him (Major Fellows) at that wicket *never moved*," but nowhere does he state whether Wisden did or did not, and this appears to me to be the one on which the decision of the case hinges.

2nd January. F. C. S.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 13TH DECEMBER.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ADYE, Director General of Artillery, has recently returned from an official inspection of the British graves in the Crimea, and last night, when presiding at a presentation of prizes to the 10th Kent Volunteer Artillery, in the course of other remarks, said—"I have, as some of you may be aware, but lately returned from an expedition to the Crimea, and it may interest you to hear something about the tombs and graves of those of our gallant countrymen whose bones lie buried in that distant land. I feel great pleasure in telling you that, although it is now sixteen winters since I last saw them upon the bleak hills and valleys of the Crimea, the tombs and graves are in excellent preservation, and the Russian Government, in the prosecution of my duty, I am proud and happy to say, treated me with every courtesy, and not only facilitated my researches by every means in their power, but promised that the graves of British soldiers, whether officers or privates, should be respected and not desecrated in any way. The questionas to their proper care is in the hands of the Government, and there can be no doubt of its being a difficult case to deal with. There are some hundred and thirty burial grounds scattered all over the Crimea, that I feel assured that whatever decision our Government may arrive at, the sacred graves of our soldier heroes in the Crimea will never be desecrated while the Government of Russia can prevent it." The General went on to say that Sebastopol was in much the same condition as when he left it at the close of the war, a ruin of ruins—the place had hardly been touched: the docks, wharves, and forts were in exactly the same state and presented a picture of desolation. Brigadier General Adye was very reticent on what he saw of Russian armaments in the Black Sea and of the Balaklava scheme, but I am aware that a long and secret report on these subjects is now in the hands of the Secretary of State for War. He was much pleased and astonished at the excellence of the Turkish arsenals and gun factories, as well as with the rapid strides the Sultan's forces have made since the days of the Russian war.

Eighteen fish torpedoes, or submarine rockets, are now complete and ready for use at the Royal Laboratory. During the past year great progress has been made with other torpedoes in that department. No less than 1,700 circuit closers and 500 contact chargers are now ready.

The lately disbanded 1st Tower Hamlets Artillery Volunteers must have been quite a unique corps, and it is well that its name no longer disgraces the list. A 36-pounder garrison gun had been lent by the War Department for the purposes of gun drill, and orders were sent for a party of the Royal Artillery from Woolwich to remove it. The gun was found by them placed in the recess of a railway which had been apparently lost sight of, for the arch has been for some time bricked up and enclosed with buildings, and the only way left for extricating the gun is by conveying it through a house on the other side, the owner of which, doubtful of the consequences, objects. In this fix the gun has been left where it was found, awaiting further orders.

On Sunday night England was visited by a perfect hurricane. One remarkable result of the high wind was to damage the large gasometer of the Royal Arsenal gaswork, which supply not only the Arsenal, but the several barracks, the Royal Military Academy, and all the Government establishments as far as the Hobart Hospital, in all of which the gas was suddenly extinguished. The wind also blew down the gable and one of the soldier's cottages on Woolwich Common. Several large trees were blown down in the Arsenal; one mighty elm near the Royal Artillery Riding School was uprooted and thrown across the avenue known as St. John's passage, breaking down the wall in its descent. The Cambridge gunnery ship at Devonport parted from her moorings and was driven ashore, and swung round on the rubble bank, where she was secured by three dockyard tugs. The Narcissus flagship of the detached squadron lying in the Sound parted her cables, but assistance was promptly rendered from the dockyard. Fortunately she was brought up about half a mile further to leaward. She had her jib blown to pieces in securing herself at her new anchorage.

An inquest has been held at Milbank Prison on the body of Alfred Braken, aged 32, a private in the 9th Regiment of Foot, it being alleged that death had been caused by the treatment he had received while a prisoner in gaol. Deceased had been sentenced to 112 days' imprisonment for desertion from Aldershot. When he went to the prison he complained of pains in his chest, but the doctor said there was nothing wrong with him, and he was subsequently put to hard labour at the pumps, but was found to be so ill that he was removed to his cell, where he laid down and died. Dr. Wilson said that when private Braken complained to him he examined him for disease of the lungs, and not for disease of the heart. Other medical evidence having shown that death resulted from the latter cause, a verdict to that effect was returned.

Lieutenant Salmond, Royal Artillery, was on Saturday last found in Eltham Church-yard, stripped of all his clothing except his boots and trowsers, and in a state of insensibility. His tunic and some other things were found in the vicinity, but his gold watch and chain were missing. The unfortunate gentleman was conveyed to the Herbert Hospital in Shooter's-hill in an unconscious state.

Private G. Byant, 62nd Foot, has for the second successive year been declared the best shot in the Army, and has been awarded a bonus of £20 by the War Office and a silver medal.

Captain Charles Bean Smith, C.S.I., Madras Infantry, has been gazetted to the local rank of Major while employed with the mission at Zanzibar under Sir Bartle Frere.

Last Tuesday's *Gazette* gives much promotion to the Artillery, and places a number of officers on the supernumerary list. Lieutenant-Colonels C. B. Nugent, E. O. A. Gordon, and P. Ravenhill, of the Royal Engineers, have been appointed Assistant Directors of Works.

Her Majesty's ship Challenger, Captain Nares, arrived at Spithead shortly after noon on Wednesday from Sheerness and the Downs, and during the afternoon went into Portsmouth Harbour to have some of her defects remedied before starting on her interesting voyages of discovery round the world. The Challenger had a rough time of it on Sunday and Monday between the Downs and Dungeness. She anchored under Dungeness on Saturday evening, and got under weigh again the following morning, using steam and sail, to proceed on her way to Spithead. She could not however make progress westward of the Ness, and the same night had to contend with the hurricane. The next morning, after losing one of her quarter boats, she bore up for the Downs, where she lay until the weather improved.

Another vessel in place of the Daring, to be constructed under contract, is to be commenced at Chatham dockyard.

There is a dearth for military matter.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super-cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 13TH DECEMBER.

With the Claimant I have no fellow feeling, yet, with a good many others, I accepted his pressing invitation to be present on Wednesday, paying for the honour of course, at his *réunion* in St. James' Great Hall. Having been all day in the society of fat beasts at Islington, I thought it would be in keeping to wind up with a look at the well nourished Roger. He certainly thrives under his persecutions and would mate well with the fat lady who holds her court opposite the doors of the Agricultural Hall. Taking into consideration the opposition in Court on the very day itself, and the wavering disposition that comes over us in the Cattle Show week, when so many great sights have to be seen and that really pretty girl and glorious dancer Henriette Dor calls so many to Covent Garden night after night, I shall never tire from looking at that happy bright face, those pearly teeth, her head well set on a neck which is elegance itself, and a bust worthy of the *Venus de Medici*; and where, on the stage or off it, are to be found such well rounded arms, shapely hands, feet, and ankles, and none of Dr. Birdwood's fat legs here—the promoters of this demonstration must have had reason to be satisfied with their venture. Curiosity alone prompted me to listen to Messrs. Onslow and Whalley, and nothing in the world will get me to give ear unto these stump M. P.s again. Assured from the heading of the proclamation that on this occasion defence and not defiance would be sounded, ladies were pressingly invited, and they came, not in the bright colours that are wont to fill the stalls, but in grave pensive attire befitting the occasion. Amongst the male portion of the audience I observed a preponderance of imitation seal and veritable cat and rabbit skin head-gear. Gentlemen of that gradually dying institution, which knows no clear distinction between defence and defiance, and is known as the P. R., mustered in force. Others of nature's aristocracy in fustian, or in rough pea jackets, whose hands betokened rough work, well developed about the head and neck, who looked as if they had come fully prepared to demonstrate anything—especially the power of their muscles and the soundness of their lungs—patronised the claimant to the Tichborne estates largely. The perambulating legislators were received by a burst of applause which swelled into a deafening roar as the Smithfield looking Sir Roger or De Castro presented himself in his too solid flesh. Mr. Whalley having been voted to the chair, the hon. member for Peterborough, serenely smiling, commenced proceedings with, of course, an attack on Mr. Attorney-General, which immediately drew forth a powerful chorus of groans and hisses. At different points of the hall voices were heard protesting that the gentleman in question was an honourable man, the owners of which were promptly and very vigorously ejected by a dozen self-constituted guardians of the peace. Peace being restored, the speaker, cheered on by a gentleman, who sounded his approval with some implement akin to a sledge hammer, judging from the considerable noise he created, denounced in thorough stump fashion the never-to-be-credited conspiracy. The mother's evidence was expatiated on, and the mournful circumstances of the case were still more deeply impressed on the audience by the announcement that she had given the Claimant twenty pounds a week to keep him from starvation. The defective education was next touched upon, and letters from a Foreign Office clerk, said next to Lord Granville to be the best French scholar in England, condemning in most uncomplimentary terms some of the real Sir Roger's letters both in French and English, were read out. Mr. Onslow suggested that had the Claimant been an educated man, he would have made a great mark in society. A voice in the gallery hinted that he had already made a somewhat deep mark, but that statement was negatived without a division, and the rash adventurer was requested to "get out, do," and called a sanguinary cur of the lowest type. He was howled and hooted down, then ejected. This little matter having been arranged, the hon. member proceeded to say that he now filled the place of letter-opener to Sir Roger, vice Rouse resigned, and he read one he had just received from Australia, which gave an account of having, in 1852, picked up on the road at Merrylong, a collar marked R. C. Tichborne in indelible marking ink. It was the identical collar in which Tichborne was alleged to have been saved from the Bella, and he said the writing on it was identical with that of the will in Doctor's Commons. To judge by the look of this article of dress, it must have seen some rough weather and could not be less than 16 size. He then handed round for examination a couple of photographs, one taken from the Chili daguerreotype of the true Sir Roger, and the other a similar photograph cleverly manipulated by the addition of long hair, whiskers, and rounded cheeks, in which form I must freely admit it certainly bore a strong resemblance to him. He declared that many of the Tichborne family and its friends had actually recognized the Claimant, and, promising some startling evidence in the coming trial, concluded by introducing Sir Roger himself, whose appearance on the platform at once caused another row, peace only being restored by the ejectment process. Muscular enthusiasm nearly boiled over, but happily the persistent efforts of the chairman, aided by a tiny bell, at last prevailed. The Claimant, the puzzle of half the legal minds in London, who Mr. Onslow is surprised at not having been amongst other misnomers, called "own brother to Hawkins by the Attorney-General out of Mischief," in spite of a cold, can speak, and that too, very much to the point. He would put many of your Bombay barristers to shame. Sir Roger hurled indignant maledictions at those detractors who had cast a slur on his regiment—all of whom it had been said could be bought for a pot of beer—and sneered at the barefaced manner in which ladies had been immediately sent home when it was found that they identified him instead of being prepared to denounce him. He then proceeded to give a running comment on the evidence which had been adduced against him. He dealt with the tattooing evidence very cunningly, and produced three diagrams—all totally different—to which different witnesses for the defendant had sworn to be the marks which the real Roger bore on his arm. He then said that eleven of the jury had stopped the trial. An individual in the front rank here politely remarked "that is not true; you're a liar." This discourteous person was at once pounced on and forced to accept a chair among the supporters on the platform, where, under the eyes of the whole assembly, he found it prudent to refrain from further annoyance. A resolution was then carried, "That this meeting declares its opinion that the prosecution of the Claimant at the public cost, without explanation, is unconstitutional and wrong, and demands public censure." Yesternight Sir Roger was to redeem his pledge to prove, by letters and other documents, that the Attorney-General could not, during the entire trial, have been ignorant that the Claimant was the veritable Sir Roger.

The sentence on the culprit Elliot has been carried into effect. He was quietly strangled by the aged Calcraft on Monday morning in the most unostentatious manner possible, the only persons present being the Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, the Governor of the Goal, the Ordinary, and the executioner. The unfortunate lad had led what is called a very fast life. He was a constant attendant at the different music halls, and his habits were certainly dissipated. Like most men condemned to die, he slept soundly the night before his execution, breakfasted heartily, drank a couple of glasses of brandy, and asked permission to smoke, which solace was denied him. To me it has always been a puzzle why malefactors and just men also condemned to a violent death should be able to eat, drink, and sleep, on the very brink of eternity. In this case there was no bravado, for the man repented him of his crime. He at the last moment, too, displayed the utmost *sang froid*, for he walked to the gallows with a firm step and without the slightest assistance, placed himself under the beam, which he had previously gazed at intently for a minute or two, submitted to the operation of being prepared for hanging without the least emotion or slightest sign of fear, and stood firm and collected for at least a minute, whilst the senile Calcraft was engaged beneath the gallows making the necessary arrangements to drop him into the next world.

The gas stokers' strike, which at one time threatened us with Egyptian darkness, has ended miserably. Some of the leaders of the shameful movement have been committed for trial on the charge of conspiracy, intimidation, and unlawful neglect of contract, and two men, entrusted with funds for the defence of the accused, have absconded with the money.

Viscountess Beaconsfield, I regret to say, lies in a very precarious condition at Hughenden Manor, and Mr. Disraeli has in consequence refused an invitation from the Conservative party in Glasgow.

Vice-Chancellor Wickens has given judgment in the suit "The Earl of Aylesford v. Morris and Addison." The plaintiff instituted proceedings to restrain an action at law brought by the defendant Morris on bills of exchange, on which his Lordship had raised money, when a minor and during the late Earl's life-time, at an exorbitant rate of interest. The ground of the suit was that undue advantage was taken of Lord Aylesford's pecuniary difficulties in the exaction of a rate of 60 per cent. The defendant Addison was, it was alleged, interested in the bills, and in the profit arising from the transaction. His Honour made a decree in Lord Aylesford's favour, without costs, as against Morris, but dismissed the bill with costs against Addison. Not a pleasing decision this for the money-lending blood-suckers who advertise so temptingly in the columns of the *Standard*. Let those who are indebted to Indian Shylocks make a note of this judgment and quoting the suit, seek protection from the law courts. Equity is most welcome when it steps in to interfere with the hard and fast lines of ordinary law; and in no case can it interfere more properly than in the protection of youths like Lord Gurnay from those sixty per cent. Jews who prey upon them. There must be something of a fair bargain on either side, and it is satisfactory to find that usury has had a warning.

The great attraction of the week has been the Smithfield Cattle Show held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and England and Scotland may well be proud of their flocks and herds. In this age of marvels the Cattle Show keeps well to the front, and there you see animated nature moulded and fashioned to meet the requirements and the taste of carnivorous man. Our stock-breeders now appear to have acquired the art of producing in the shortest possible space of time the greatest quantity of the best possible butcher meat. In these go-ahead days, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry can almost be made to order: state your requirements to the cattle-breeder, and in the course of a very few generations, if indeed the article be not now in stock, he will turn you out exactly what you want in a very reasonable time. Send your model to him, and he will turn out a living duplicate on what scale you like. You may have an animal as high or higher than I stand, and of any weight up to a little over a ton (the Scotch Champion here exhibited weighing 21 cwt. 3 qr. 15lbs.) It may be a model of symmetry like the beautiful Devon heifer which took the silver cup and ran the big black Scotchman so close, or something less ornamental but more taking in the butcher's eye. It may be a good breeder, a good milker, a fine quality or one able to rough it; a smooth coat or one as rough as a polar bear's and rougher; it may be hornless, short horned, or horned like that splendid beast of the Duke of Sutherland's labelled "dangerous," noble savage that he is. Colour too is no object: state your requirements and they will be met. The varieties of sheep and pigs are only less amazing. What think you of a trio of Oxfordshire sheep weighing 7 cwt. 3 qrs. and 23 lbs., or more than 74 lbs. for quarter, and your Bombay muttons do not average 28 lbs. for the whole carcass? And native gentleman, if any of you deign to read my scribblings, what think you of Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India being adjudged two first prizes for her excellent show of pigs known as Prince Albert's Windsor breed! The Devons as usual carried off the palm for quality, and I should much like to see the effects of a cross, either way between the symmetrical active Devon and the pure bred Mysore or Berar breeds. Mr. Bruce, of Fochabers, black Scotch animal would be tenderly worshipped by all the Brahmins of India, and he secured the £100 prize. With all humility I submit that Mr. Overman's beautiful little Devon steer was if anything the better of the two. Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales were numerously and successfully represented. Although the Royal candidates did not often obtain prizes in the Devon and shorthorn divisions, the Prince took first prize in the class for Norfolk polled steers; while in the class for cross-bred steers Her Majesty was credited with third prize in that class of heifers. The Duchess of Athole sent a splendid specimen of the Highland breed, and Mr. Speaker of the House stood first in the Sussex breed. All our oldest and best breeders were represented, Lord Walshingham, Lord Londes, Lord Chesham, Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Folgambe, the Duke of Richmond, Sir William Throckmoston, &c., &c. The stands of those great seedsmen, Messrs. Sutton of Reading, and Messrs. Gibbs of Half Moon Street, attracted much attention. It is a question whether yet further increase is to be made in the size of sweeds, turnips and wangel-wurzel and kohl-rabi (which might be grown largely in the Punjaub and the cooler districts of India), but it would seem as if the present size must produce as large a crop as the ground can hold. Amongst the multiplicity of machines it is very different to select any for notice, but I should much like to see the effect of Fowler's 14 h. p. double steam cultivating engines on our Khandeish, Guzerat, and other deep cotton fields.

All Mr. Chaplin's horses in training, with the exception of Pearl, reserved for stud purposes, have been sold. A fine afternoon added to the attraction offered in the announcement of the disposal of the squire of Blankney's stud and attracted a fair number of persons to the sale-yard at Albert Gate last Monday. With the exception of Tabernacle and the stallion Scamander the lot offered for competition were disposed of, and, considering the disadvantageous times of the year, realized good prices. Guy Dayrell, who as a two-year old could take his own part, having secured the New Two-year Old Plate at Newmarket and the Stockbridge Cup, wherein he defeated that splendid mare Formosa, and in the spring of the present year secured the Lincoln Handicap, was knocked down to the nod of Mr. Baltazzi, of steeplechase fame, and we shall probably next hear of him in connection with cross country races. Elsham, twice a winner last year over the flat, but grievously disappointing his backers in the recent Lincoln meeting in a hunter's race, went to Mr. Dresden for a couple of hundred guineas. That smart T. Y. C. "roarer" St. Vincent brought the same sum and returned to the stable of his original owner Mr. T. V. Morgan. Como, a small and by no means powerful colt, with a badly twisted ankle, but a good performer, changed hands at a hundred less than Mr. Chaplin paid for him, when he was claimed out of the Trial Stakes at Ascot, viz. £600, and appeared to me a mighty dear bargain. Scamander returned unsold, and in Sparrow Mr. Sandiland got a peculiarly good looking Toxopholite. A couple of yearlings, one by Kettledrum out of Haricot, were almost given away. Why Mr. Chaplin with his long rent-roll of over £50,000 a year and his Hermit success to look back on has, at this early stage, determined to relinquish turf pursuits, is a thing "no fellah can understand." Should he return to his old love there will be plenty to welcome him back. I regretted to notice in the *Times* of Wednesday the death of Mr. Edward Eden Elliot, late Accountant General of Bombay, aged 76. The mention of this staunch old sportsman's name carries me back longer than I care to think of, to the days of Mr. Ginger the trainer, poor John Benson, Ruby, Long Trump, Sable Antelope, Martaban, Speed of Thought and their kindly owner. I can remember H. H. Aga Khan's great surly brute Khalee Khan falling on the old course at Poona, and Benson on Ruby, who was treading his heels off, clearing the prostrate Persian and John Cartwright. This was His Highness's first effort on the turf, and the year was 1852. It would be well for the Bombay turf could it now boast of a few such as Eden Elliot was.

Mr. Manser, who trained some years for the Viceroy of Egypt, will leave for that country in a few days in charge of Sir George Chetwynd's horses Countryman and Falerio. French, who was always to winter in southern climes, will accompany the horses to Egypt, where he will take his boots and breeches. Little Newhouse also accompanies the expedition, and will probably initiate the Arab jockeys in the mystery of "getting off" and teach them the meaning of a "flying start. It is extremely probable that Countryman may change hands in Egypt, as he has been on the sale list for some time, and as he is a truly magnificent animal he will readily find a new owner there. He can stay better than he gets the credit for, for he ran very well with Agility at Litchfield in the Queen's Plate. I continue to hear excellent accounts of the Derby colt Leopard. He is doing plenty of good work under R. I'Anson at Epsom and has thickened immensely. They are now laying 16 to 1 against him, and he is a very cheap investment at this price.

Amongst the most popular of the early steeplechase gatherings, Kingsbury must always be ranked. It is so get-at-able from town. Both road and rail were well patronized, the line of stations along the former being legion. Owing to a heavy mist overhanging the course on the first day, the first two events were not discernible a couple of hundred yards from the stand. As the day progressed, however, the atmosphere cleared, and the day on the whole was favourable. Corregidor, who when in the Danebury stable ran second for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood to Anton, was successful in the Kingsbury Grand Hurdle Race; and as he fences well and goes fast, he is likely to be heard of again when the distance is within his compass. Mr. Yates on his Mustapha, though first favourite for the Kingsbury Cup Steeplechase, was defeated very easily by three lengths by Mr. H. Ellison's Rattlesnake, who was again successful in the Hyde Hurdle Handicap with his brown horse Hunstman. The rest of the racing is of little moment. The Duke of Hamilton sold Optimist, the American stallion, the other day at Paris for 80 guineas, and Honesty for 280; so good sires are cheap enough.

The Oxford Trial Eights have been out at Pangbourne, and the president has now the means of choosing the men who shall have wind and muscle enough to stand the spin over the Putney waters in Easter. The crews composed as below—

MR. DANIELL'S CREW.	st.	lb.
1. J. A. Orvsby, Lincoln	11	5
2. H. Freeth, Oriel	11	3
3. F. M. West, Magdalen Hall	12	2
4. A. W. Nicholson, Magdalen	12	12
5. A. F. Forman, Trinity	12	4
6. W. Farrer, Baliol	11	4
7. J. B. Little, Christ Church	11	2
A. S. Daniell, University (stroke)	10	6
S. E. Frewen, St. John's (cox)	7	10
MR. WAY'S CREW.	st.	lb.
1. J. S. Gibbons, Worcester	11	3
2. A. H. Hadley, Merton	11	2
3. E. H. Hayly Pesobe	12	2
4. R. H. Simonds, Christ Church	12	4
5. M. G. Fairer, Brasenose	12	5
6. W. E. Sherwood, Christ Church	11	6
7. F. T. Dowding, St. John's	11	9
J. P. Way, Brasenose (stroke)	10	8
M. Stevens, Magdalen Hall (cox)	7	6

are rather above the average of Trial Eights. Of course sliding seats were employed, the necessity of which device for ensuring pace and aiding muscles being now firmly fixed as an article of rowing man's creed. Yet old and experienced judges still shake their heads at this innovation and doubt its advantages when the crew is somewhat "scratchy" and the time none of the best. The oarsmen looked all good men and true and the feather weight "strokes" belie their youthful appearance in the business like way in which they take their crews along at a good swinging stroke. At the second attempt a good even start was obtained. Way vowing about 40 to Daniell's 38 and showing momentarily in front. But about twenty yards from the start Daniell was nearly a quarter of a length to the good, an advantage which he increased all round the bend till stroke was almost level with the bow of his opponent's boat. Here Way called on his men, gradually decreased his disadvantage, and with the aid of a quick stroke inch by inch rowed down his opponent and finally won pretty easily by half a length. Some very fair rowing was exhibited, and Cambridge must look to its laurels this year.

BOMBAY.

THE S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, which was lately wrecked off Vingorla, struck upon rocks which were not marked upon the chart.

KAIRA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—We observe that in future the quarterly Criminal Sessions held at Kaira will be held at Ahmedabad.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—The amateurs of this Club will perform "Noorjehan" this evening at the Grant Road Theatre.

SURVEY OF HACK BUGGIES.—The survey of hack buggies commenced yesterday, and nearly forty licences were granted during the day.

WOODWARA.—During the Christmas holidays a large number of Parsees visited their principal Fire Temple at Woodwara, in the Surat collectorate.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Heerapa Therapa to four months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a watch.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—More than half a dozen applications have already been received for the acting appointment of the Superintendent of the House of Correction.

THE RESIDENT OF THE BERARS.—Mr. Saunders, the Resident of the Berars, arrived at Akola on the 21st December, where he was received with all the honours due to his rank.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Naicoo Luxmon, a cartman, was charged with torturing his bullocks on the Esplanade Road, and was fined eight rupees.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday a Hindoo girl named Jumnabaee accidentally fell off the verandah of her house in the native town. She was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

JAM OF NOWANUGGER.—We learn that H. H. the Jam of Nowanugger leaves for his territory to-day. The Jam was invited by Mr. Dwarkadas Vuseenjee to his bungalow yesterday.

DEATH BY BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Hapijan, woman. The jury found that death was caused from exhaustion, following burns received by the woman's clothes having accidentally caught fire.

A CASE FROM HURDA.—John Richmond, a European has been committed by the Assistant Commissioner o Hurda to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking and theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

THE POOR BOX.—Nearly Rs. 400 were disbursed last month from the Fort Police Court poor-box. More than a hundred people received relief, mostly poor widows with children.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 10 from "X," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A man named Shaik Curreem was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in his possession a quantity of dates, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and was fined five rupees, with the alternative of a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

STOCK-TAKING IN THE DOCKYARD.—A committee, composed of Lieutenant Searle (President), Lieut. Carew, Mr. Downing, and Mr. Knowles, yesterday commenced to take stock of the stores in the Dockyard, previous to the formal handing over of the stores by Lieut. Searle to Lieut. Carew, who was lately appointed storekeeper.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday an inquest was held on board the steam-ship Koina concerning the death of a Goanese named Cyprius Tower, who on the previous evening whilst under the influence of liquor fell down the fore hatch into the hold of the ship. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of the ship.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment Native Infantry :—

March	Faust	M. S.
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber.
Quadrille	Flotte Bursche	Suppé.
Selection	Fille du Regiment	Donizetti.
Waltz	Uber Land und Meer	Gung'l.
Galop	Barbe-Blue	Godfrey.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, one Lalla Quab, a coachman, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with driving a vehicle on the Esplanade road in a rash and negligent manner and thereby injuring a Borah named Vulleebhoy Chandabhoy. It appears that one day in November last complainant was walking along the road near the Crawford Markets, when a carriage came from behind and knocked him down. Prisoner, who was driving the carriage, did not call out to complainant or warn him in any way. His left hand got entangled in one of the wheels, the driver continued to drive on, and complainant was dragged along the road and injured in different parts of his body, and the bones of his left hand were fractured. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NATIVE CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match was played on Monday last between the 2nd eleven of the Young Mars Cricket Club (Parsee Foot Ball Club), and the 1st eleven of the 2nd Byculla Cricket Club. The Byculla Club succeeded in drawing up a score of 112 runs, of which Mr. Nansseth contributed 34, and Mr. Batha 22. The Young Mars then scored 105 runs, 34 being made by Mr. Nicholson and 26 by Mr. Chinoy. The Byculla in their second innings made only 37 runs; the bowling of Mr. Chinoy and Mr. Dossbhoy being very destructive to them. The Young Mars next made 53 runs with five wickets to spare. The back-stopping of Mr. D. B. Avasia (Young Mars) was noteworthy, as he did not give a single bye in the second innings. A cricket bat and a ball were presented to Mr. F. C. Chinoy of the Young Mars for his batting and bowling, and a bat to Mr. Nansseth and a ball to Mr. Batha of the 2nd Byculla for their batting and bowling. A large number of visitors assembled to see the play.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN POONA AND BELGAUM VIA SATTARA AND KOLAPORE.—A contract has been given by the Post Master General to Mr. Ardaseer Framjee for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail between Poona and Belgaum via Sattara and Kolapore, and for all the intermediate stations, from 1st January 1873, for the sum of Rs. 2,850 per mensem. From yesterday the old system of hiring tattoos for conveyance of mails by Government mail carts has been abolished. By the contract system the State will be benefitted by a reduction in the monthly expenditure of nearly Rs. 5,000. This saving to the State has been effected by our worthy Post Master General, Mr. Macfarlane. The mail now conveyed will be in tongas, and the public will have the advantage of travelling to and fro in these tongas at a moderate charge. The visitors to the Hill station of Mahableshwur will likewise derive the advantage of travelling expeditiously and at a very moderate charge.—*Poona Observer.*

A PHASE OF NATIVE LIFE AT POONA.—Colonel G. C. Evezard, the full power cantonment magistrate, fined one Shalum Sullimon, first hospital assistant, attached to the Lock Hospital at Kirkee, the sum of Rs. 51, in default, one month and one day's imprisonment, for abusing one Elijah Daniel, a draftsman in the Assistant Quarter Master General's office, by calling him a "bhurwa" at a caste meeting. It appears that Elijah Daniel went to the house of Shalum his brother-in-law, and asked him to send his daughter-in-law Esther to spend a few days at his house. He consented to do this, provided that Elijah deposited the sum of Rs. 800 as security for the safe return of his daughter in-law and to prevent anything going wrong with her. The brother-in-law Elijah did not deposit the amount in cash, but he made over a deed of conveyance of his own house and endorsed the same in the name of Shalum. The girl was delivered to Elijah on a Saturday, but on the following Friday Shalum's son and the husband of the girl, who attends the mission school in the city of Poona, happened to go to his aunt's house and saw his wife and his aunt's son standing opposite each other and laughing. He then called out for his aunt, who came into the room and gave him fruit to eat. After he had partaken of the fruit he left the house, but on the following day, Saturday, the day on which his wife was to be returned, he went with all haste to his father's house at Kirkee and informed him of what he had seen of his wife Esther, upon which the father-in-law re-turning home stripped her of all her ornaments and turned her out from the house, and refused to return the deed of conveyance to his brother-in-law on the plea that after what he had heard of the girl he could not possibly think of returning the deposit. The boy when examined said that he had ordered his father not to send his wife to any one's house by receiving a deposit of Rs. 800, but that with this amount, he said, that if his wife did not return to him, or misbehaved herself, then in that case, out of the money so deposited he would marry another wife.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE EMPEROR, 370 tons, Captain A. Dudley, will sail to-day in ballast for Cochin.

THE SHIP HELICON, 1,154 tons, Captain W. A. Rogers, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BARQUE HYDREE, 620 tons, Captain W. Ashton, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 272 pilgrims.

THE S. S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain T. Gueizelar, arrived yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel and Mrs. Annesley, Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, and 137 deck passengers from different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain T. Saunders, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Major Elliot and servant, Major General A. Huyshe and servant, Mr. Forman and three servants, Mr. Cowley, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Spurway and servant. For Bagdad—Mr. E. Barard, Mr. Esmailkhan, and sixty deck passengers for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	JANUARY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
3 1 m	6 5	Saturday	4 9 23 m	4 7
3 21 a	3 6		9 21 a	4 8
3 47 m	5 7	Sunday	5 10 18 m	4 6
4 24 a	3 0		10 21 a	3 4
4 43 m	4 10	Monday	6 11 20 m	4 8
5 37 a	2 9		11 29 a	2 4
5 38 m	4 0	Tuesday	7 0 22 a	4 10
6 59 a	3 1		.....	.....
6 36 m	3 2	Wednesday	8 0 48 m	1 9
8 15 a	3 9		1 23 a	5 1
7 43 m	2 9	Thursday	9 2 5 m	1 6
9 19 a	4 4		2 22 a	5 6
8 43 m	2 7	Friday	10 3 11 m	1 6
10 10 a	5 0		3 14 a	5 10

Moon—First Quarter, 6th, 2 h. 17 m., A.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.—5TH JANUARY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 5 and 207.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns 240 and 335.
Anthem—"Out of the deep."
The Offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY DAYS.

Monday—6th January, Feast of the Epiphany.
7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 281 and 240.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 307, 59 and 275.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 10, 149 and 64
The offertory as usual.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

use of the canal might prove; but they had been stopped and barred at the outset by the enormous dues which the Canal Company had, as he thought, most unjustly imposed on the world at large. They were now paying on the gross tonnage which passed through; and it would be seen from the accounts that £25,000 had been paid in tolls; but he was happy to say that, on the tonnage which passed through the canal, a handsome profit had been realised. That sum had been paid on ships specially sent through, and not on a regular mail service which might otherwise be provided. The increase of tolls had been protested against by law proceedings on the part of the Messageries Maritimes, who had instituted an action in the French courts against the canal company, and had obtained a judgment; but the Sultan and the Khedive had protested against the French courts assuming any jurisdiction, and the matter was now under consideration between our Government and the French Government, and he believed a conference would be held at Constantinople early next year, when he hoped some decision consonant with justice would be arrived at. In spite of the disadvantage to the company, thirty-one ships had been passed through the canal out and home during the past year. The Australian mail contract would expire in 1873, and the colonies were agitating the question of its renewal.

Her Majesty's Government, in order to show their desire to keep up the communication, had offered to carry the mails as far as Galle, and to give a sum of £40,000 a year towards maintaining the contract. Seeing the excellent way in which the company had performed the service—the outward mail frequently three or four days before the contract time—he felt confident the Colonial Governments would take that into consideration. In the meantime, the company was ably represented in Australia by a gentleman who would carefully watch over their interests. The trade in China was increasing so much that it was probable that at some future time the service of the company there might be increased. As to the general position of the company, he would say that they had been working under great disadvantages during the current year. Every thing had been against them. Competition had varied from 700,000 to 1,250,000 tons during the past year; and freight from India, especially from Bombay, had been so extremely low as to leave scarcely £1 per ton profit. They had been working over 1,600,000 miles, and he was happy to say that last year there had not been a single casualty, and not any material injury even to machinery. He was happy to be able to say that, because last year he had had to appear before them with the melancholy account of the loss of the Rangoon. Continuing the course they were pursuing, he hoped on the next occasion to appear before them with as good, if not a better, report; though it must be borne in mind that the increased price of coal would fall mainly on the present year. That would be counteracted, to some extent, by having larger vessels working with a greater economy of fuel. In a few months four of their ships would be working at the expenditure of 30 tons per day, as against 40 or 50 tons; and at the end of the year seven or eight such ships would be substituted for the old vessels, and that in that way the superiority of the company would be fully maintained.

Mr. Roupell seconded the adoption of the report.

The report was unanimously adopted, and also a resolution declaring a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year and a payment of 1 per cent. from the underwriting account, free of income tax, payable on the 28th proximo.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE HON. ROBERT BOURKE ON INDIA.

The *Lynn Advertiser* reports at length Mr. Bourke's recent address to his constituents at King's Lynn on the relations between England and India:—"I am sure you will expect me to say a few words to you about that great and glorious appanage of the British Crown which I visited last year. Knowing as I do how the whole soul of the late Viceroy was wrapped up in the future welfare of that country, how great a work he was called upon by Providence to do, and how much more if he had been spared he would have accomplished, this alone would be sufficient to induce me to take a warm interest in that great country. And having visited a large portion of the country, from our frontier in Afghanistan to the southern portion of the Madras Presidency, and having been brought in contact with many of that noble body of Englishmen who are engaged in the great work of administering the Government, a body of men second to no public servants in zeal, ability, and public spirit—I shall, so long as I live, entertain for India a warm and affectionate interest. When one takes a bird's eye view of the Government of India, one feels a sensation akin to that produced when looking into the engine-room of one of our great ironclads, and seeing wheel within wheel working with resistless power and uniform regularity, and propelling the great ship where the commander wishes. And when one sees how vast and intricate the machinery is, one cannot help being oppressed with a notion that a little unskilful management may put the whole out of gear and produce confusion and disaster. When persons make the remark that the House of Commons does not take sufficient interest in the country and shows no disposition to discuss Indian subjects, I often think that perhaps it is as well that this is so, and that the executive in India is not hampered and interfered with by unskilled and uninformed advisers. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the public mind is turning more towards Indian politics, and that powerful influences are daily at work towards bringing India nearer to England, and making it more and more part and parcel of this country. The Government of the great Corporation which ruled India for more than a hundred years has now passed away, and for 14 years the authority of our Gracious Sovereign has been supreme and undisputed from Peshawur to Madras. Communication between India and England is becoming more perfect and rapid every day. Railways have been introduced, and journeys can now be performed in a few hours that living men have told me took them weeks and even months to accomplish. The telegraph enables the Secretary of State, sitting in the India Office, to order the Commander-in-Chief to move an army in the Punjab with as much rapidity as if it were at Aldershott; or to direct the policy of the Viceroy with as little delay as if they were members of the same Cabinet. Then, again, education is doing a great work. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Allahabad, Lahore, and other large towns are sending forth educated men to all parts of India; and the 'dark water' has no longer that terror for all Hindoos that it formerly had, for several high caste gentlemen have lately come to England, and are now studying for various professions, intending to devote their time to practice in India. The consequence of these causes and many others I could mention is, that English ideas and English habits are rapidly making way in India, and producing such striking results that India may be said to be passing through a social revolution that acquires strength as it proceeds, and marches every year and day and hour with accelerated rapidity. Under these circumstances, it is not strange that public opinion in England is turning towards India more than of old, and that a powerful public opinion is growing up in India itself; facts which we cannot control and which it is our duty to recognize. For weal or for woe, therefore, we must expect to see Indian questions and Indian policy more freely debated both in and out of Parliament than of old. For my own part, I believe intelligent criticism must always strengthen the hands of the Government of India when it is right. But there is a danger of persons in England being led away by *ex parte* statements and by a desire to apply the principles of English government to Asiatics. With regard to the first, we must recollect that complaints and remonstrances against the action of Government, *prima facie*, can only come from those classes in India who have the power of writing in the newspapers. And when we consider what an infinitesimal minority they are, it behoves us to examine very carefully indeed whether these complaints are made in the interests of the unrepresented masses, or are only the allegations of powerful individuals and proceed from self-interested motives. With regard to the danger of applying the principles of English government to Asiatics, all I can say is that no man can be in the country a month without seeing the folly and wickedness of attempting it; and there is not an intelligent native of India who really desires it. We have heard a great deal in Europe lately of the danger of personal Government. I agree with all that. I agree that the attempt on the part of one man to govern a great country must end in disaster. But I say, on the other hand, that all improvement in India must depend, and does depend, upon the personal influence of individuals. Go into any district which is superintended by an enlightened and kindhearted Commissioner or Collectors, and see the influence for good that man possesses. Roads are made, irrigation is increased, justice is well administered, oppression is punished, local burdens are cheerfully borne, public works are economically conducted. The Commissioner or Collector is looked upon as the father of the people, and confidence in the British Government is the result. I believe in my heart that this may be said to be the general condition of India. And if occasionally some unwise man is placed in a conspicuous position, his failure is so rapid and so marked that his policy cannot go on for long, and its failure is the means of doing good in bringing into strong contrast the condition of the district over which such a person may be placed and that of others which are governed by wise, just, firm, and prudent men. Those who have studied the past history of British India must confess that it contains many dark pages and that cases of oppression and injustice have frequently occurred. But I believe those days are past. The supreme Government has now the means of acquainting itself with the character of its district officers which in days of old was impossible. And the influence, character, and policy of the Viceroy, like the electric current of the telegraph, reach the remotest parts of our Indian dominion. It is sometimes said we do not consult native opinion enough. That is a charge that is very easily made. It catches the ear and obtains much superficial acquiescence. Every wise district officer does consult native opinion, but it is difficult to obtain native opinion that is really sound. It is only in private and in confidence that you can obtain it, and I cannot believe that India is ripe for those district councils that some well-meaning persons have recommended, or that they would be the best means of deciding the opinions of those natives who can afford any assistance in the great work of enlightened government. When one reads the criticisms made 80 or 90 years ago upon the character of our rule in India, one can hardly believe that it has been possible to have made the progress which we have. Mr. Burke, speaking on Mr. Fox's East India Bill, in 1783, said:—'England has erected no churches, no hospitals, no palaces, no schools. England has built no bridges, made no roads, cut no navigations, dug out no reservoirs.' A few figures will show how unlike the British India of Mr. Burke's time is the British India of Queen Victoria. We have spent about 100 millions of money on railways; established 25,147 educational institutions; erected 66 colleges, for admission to which last year there were 4,140 candidates. In the last ten years we have spent on an average between 60 and 70 millions on public works, besides railways—viz., on irrigation, roads, gaols, hospitals, barracks, court-houses, and other works of a public nature. I will not now discuss the question whether all this expenditure has been prudent, or whether great extravagance and culpable waste have not been committed. But I think these few figures will show that there is no country in the world where so much has been done in a short time to develop its resources and to introduce civilization. You are aware that a committee upon Indian Finance has been sitting now for two Sessions. Whether any really good result will come of it, I will not predict; but at any rate it is an honest attempt on the part of the House of Commons to inquire into and to assist the Government of India in dealing with the great question which constitutes our chief difficulty in India at the present day. And I am sure it is the wish of every member of that committee to obtain information from every source, official and mercantile, European and native. One thing is evident, which I may say without breach of propriety,—i.e., that the finances of India are not in a condition to afford any apprehension of a deficit this year, and that there are reasonable grounds for entertaining a hope that the policy of the last four years will result in a continuance of that remission of taxation which was commenced the year before last, and which I trust will continue. I do not upon this occasion wish to touch upon the thorny subject of the Income-tax. The proper place for a member of Parliament to treat that subject is the House of Commons, where one can be corroborated or controverted as occasion may require; but with regard to Indian finance generally, I agree so completely with an able writer, Colonel Chesney, that I will read a few lines from his useful work, as indicating the direction from which we must look for financial reform. In reviewing the policy of the last ten years, Colonel Chesney says:—'The complications and political dangers which attend the levy of any new taxes that may be devised, arise mainly from the attempt, which has hitherto always been made on these occasions, to apply them to the whole of India. When this condition is attached to the measure, every new impost is discovered to be attended with special difficulties; because, whatever be its nature, there will be found some part of the country to which it is inapplicable. It has been said that India wants rest; we have been introducing new laws at such a rate that the natives are perplexed and distracted and bewildered; and that this plethora of new laws tends to shake the stability of the Government. I have heard the remark in India very often, but when one comes to examine it, I think it is unjust. The legislation of the last few years has almost all been in the direction of simplification of existing law. And it might easily be shown that what has been new has been rendered absolutely necessary by the ever-changing circumstances of the country. If time permitted, I could give you many instances of this. If rest means that the principle upon which Indian legislation has been carried on for the last 14 years should not be reversed, I agree that India ought to have rest. But if rest means abstention from introducing reforms into the social condition of the people which the rapid change of circumstances requires, I say rest means retrogression, and that the Government of India is likely to find circumstances too strong for it to enjoy rest in this acceptation of the term. Again, if rest means abstention from reform in the administration, even such great reforms as an alteration in the relations of the Presidencies to the Supreme Government, I believe rest means a continuance of admitted abuses. There is no department of Government, whether it be the Army, whether it be Public Works, or the Judicial System, which does not admit of great and radical reforms, which may be made, and which the interests of the people of India and the interest of the safety of the Empire most decidedly demand. I have often thought it a great pity that private enterprise is not more frequently directed to India than it is. I know that many unsuccessful attempts have been made in various directions, but I believe that many of the causes that contributed to their failure do not now exist. We have learnt how to make railroads more cheaply than we did before; the cultivation of tea is becoming more remunerative; we have learnt much as to the cultivation of cotton; and last, not least, the Suez Canal promises to make a revolution in the carrying trade between India and England. Surely private enterprise would be more safely exerted, and private capital more remuneratively engaged in making cheap branch railways and tramways, in cultivating tea on the slopes of the Himalayas or the Neilgherries, and in growing cotton on the plains then in the thousand visionary schemes that one sees advertised everyday? This, I believe, it is the duty of the Government to encourage in every way in their power, believing that private enterprise might relieve them of a great deal of work which they propose to do themselves, and would be in a thousand ways beneficial to the country. Vast as our territory is in India, magnificent as is our revenue, the native States are no less a subject of importance to the English statesmen and to all who take an interest in our Indian Empire. Speaking in round numbers, in extent they are about two-thirds of the size of the British provinces, and contain about one-third of the population; that is, they are about five times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and contain a population as great as France, Belgium, and Bavaria. They maintain armies which in the aggregate amount to about 200,000 men. They vary in size and importance, from the position of hill chieftains to great and Powerful rulers. In considering our relations with these, one must never lose sight of the fact that Great Britain is the paramount Power in India,—a position which is universally recognized by the native States, and one which all native rulers understand, as for hundreds of years some such power has been recognized in Hindostan. So that our relations with the native States of India are totally different from those which we have with other foreign countries of the world. They are all bound to us by treaty, and we to them; and although their treaties vary from one another in many particulars, I believe I am correct in saying that there is no native State in India that can go to war with any other native State, or with a foreign Power, without the consent of Great Britain. On the other hand, we are bound to protect them from the attacks of foreign foes. Besides, indeed, the necessities of our position impress upon us the absolute obligation to hold ourselves responsible for their general welfare, their internal peace, and their immunity from foreign aggression. And this necessity brings us, you will see, into very close and intimate relations with the native States of India. I trust and believe that by wise and prudent counsels our relations with those States will, day by day, and year by year, grow more strong, more firm, more intimate, more cordial. We have nothing to gain by their adversity; we have everything to gain by their prosperity. It is not surprising, when we consider the past history of India, that there should be misgivings in the minds of some rulers as to our intentions upon their existing rights; but I know from conversations I had with some of the most powerful rulers in India, both in the north and the south, that they are beginning to feel a security in their possessions which they or their predecessors have never experienced until in very modern times. And we see the result of this sense of security in their exertions to improve their people. These exertions would be commendable in any Government, but they are doubly so in the Government of a native; for he has to battle against tradition, against the open hostility of his nobles and even of his people, against caste, and generally against all the powers of darkness. But many of the most enlightened, and also the most powerful, are beginning to see the advantages of civilization and good government; and by surrounding themselves by English officers, and by intelligent natives who have received an English education, they are effecting great reforms in their administration and in their institutions. I could mention many, but I will only speak of one by way of illustration. The Maharajah of Jeypore, a Rajpootana chieftain, is establishing irrigation works in many parts of his territory; he is making roads; he has given great encouragement and assistance to a railroad; he has established a school of art, he has established a general college, where I distributed the prizes last year; and he has also established a college for his nobles who are anxious to obtain a more general instruction for their sons. Again, in Hydrabad, the Nizam's country, owing to the enlightened, liberality of Sir Salar Jung, his Prime Minister, railroads and irrigation works have been commenced of late in that country with commendable energy. If time permitted, I could give you other instances of enlightenment and dawning civilization upon the part of native rulers of India. But all these efforts, laudable as they are, are only in their infancy, and depend in a great measure for their ultimate success upon the fostering care, the cordial support, the hearty encouragement, the scrupulous good faith of the paramount Power. No efforts on our part ought to be wanting to encourage the other native chiefs to follow the example of those to whom I have alluded; and everything ought to be done to remove distrust, which is the normal condition of the minds of Eastern potentates. But if we do our duty to these rulers in the encouragement of the arts of peace and civilization, we are bound to be just as well as generous. If a ruler systematically opposes himself to the counsels of the British Government, or surreptitiously forms arsenals or collects arms contrary to treaty,—which cannot be meant for any other purpose than that of giving trouble to the paramount Power—then the heavy hand of Great Britain must stop such dangerous courses. To overlook acts and policy of this kind is not only weak and foolish, but it is an absolute discouragement to the wise and beneficent rulers, who are naturally jealous at the exercise of illegitimate power by rival chieftains. I believe the time has now come when what is called the foreign policy in India must receive the attention of England. No one can doubt that Russia now commands the destinies of Central Asia. I am not one of those who look upon this fact with alarm, but it is not only an undoubted fact, but one which is spoken of in every bazaar in India, and the consequence is that very exaggerated notions are entertained of the power of Russia, and this tends to strengthen what may be said to be the traditional apprehension in the mind of every native—that another great wave of conquest may sweep over the country, from the mountains of the north-west to the plains of Madras. For many years Russia has been advancing upon Turkistan from Orenberg and from Siberia; first by means of commercial treaties, then by her merchants, then by advanced forts, and finally by her armies. She has lately established a third route by the Caspian. For 200 years it has been her fixed and open intention to attach or annex the Khanat of Khiva; and we hear now that the design of Peter the Great is likely to be accomplished. We also learn by telegram that she has concluded a commercial treaty with Yarkand, which is the first step towards gaining a footing in that country. Now that Russia should be desirous of obtaining possession of the central Asiatic trade is, I think, a perfectly legitimate object, and one which we cannot object to; and that she should take possession of those countries in which her merchants are captured, ill-treated, and murdered, and which are inhabited by about the most turbulent and lawless races in the world, is but a sequence to that legitimate policy. And if in the pursuit of her mercantile ambition she approaches to independent or tributary countries which border our own provinces, I do not see that England has any just cause of complaint. But those countries to which I have alluded are our natural outposts, and may be said to be the walls of our fortress, though manned by independent Sovereigns. I allude to Khelat, to Afghanistan, to Yarkand, which, in fact, may be said to gird our north-western frontier. Of course I do not mention Cashmere, as that beautiful country is a tributary State and bound to us by the strongest ties both of sympathy and self-interest. With those mountainous countries, every mile of which is capable of defence, it is our duty and our policy to keep up the most friendly and intimate connexion. We should strengthen them in every way in our power, and encourage them to preserve their independence. I believe we can with safety do much more in this direction than has hitherto been effected. We can strengthen the hands of legitimate rulers; we can inspire them with the confidence that we do not want to take their country or to extend our frontiers; we can induce them to trade with us, and to admit our merchants to their markets; we can show them that we are their natural allies, and that their safety and prosperity depend upon our friendship. If such a policy is not only tacitly admitted but really and actively carried out we should in a few years make those countries so strong, so powerful, so friendly, that the most ultra Russophobist would feel secure and lie down in peace. But when one really investigates the chances of successful Russian aggression in India, and carefully weighs the arguments *pro* and *con*, and reads the views of Russia herself, which we have in abundance, no candid mind can avoid the conclusion that we have in our own hands the power of making any such attempt on the part of Russia utterly impossible. But I believe it is our duty to India, it is our duty to ourselves, it is for the interest of peace all over the world, that the frontiers of those countries which I have called our natural boundaries should be clearly defined, as between them and those tribes which reside beyond them; and a clear understanding should be come to with Russia, that while she has often declared they are beyond the sphere of the influence which she wishes to obtain in Central Asia, they must be the object of our solicitude and jealous protection. If this understanding were arrived at between England and Russia, a feeling of security would soon spread itself over India; and, once established, we need not fear any combination of circumstances which could be brought to bear upon us in India.

THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY.

THE time for the meeting of Congress having come, the *New York Times* gives an account of the Army and Navy, for which they will have to provide. The strength of the Army is stated at 31,332—viz., 2,406 commissioned officers and 28,926 men; of the Navy, 179 vessels of 233,480 tons, 1,399 guns, and with 8,500 men. In 1860 the Army consisted of rather more than 16,000 officers and men; in 1865 the number exceeded a million. The total number of United States soldiers serving in the war of the Revolution, 1775 to 1783, was but 278,021; in the war with the United Kingdom, 1812 to 1815, 527,654, including about 270,000 militia serving less than three months; in the Mexican war, 1846-47, 73,260; in the recent rebellion, 2,688,523. The Navy in 1860 numbered only 76 vessels and 7,600 men. At the close of the war it was augmented to 671 vessels and 51,500 men. It is now reduced to 179 vessels, only 41 of which are in commission for sea service, and 8,500 men, being but 900 more than were in the service in 1860. There are in special service seven vessels, mounting 50 guns. The others now in commission for sea service compose the fleets representing and protecting American interests abroad. They are stationed as follows:—North Atlantic station, 6 vessels, 41 guns; South Atlantic (Brazil) 3 vessels, 34 guns; European, 6 vessels, 110 guns; Asiatic, 9 vessels, 114 guns; Pacific, 10 vessels, 111 guns; making 34 vessels of 410 guns, or, adding those on special service, 41 vessels of 460 guns, total in commission for sea service. The standing Army is retained mainly to do police duty on the frontiers. It is assumed that both Army and Navy can be raised to the required extent in time of need.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF DECEMBER 14.

A DEED OF DARKNESS.—The gas stoker's strike.

CAUTION TO JOURNALISTS.

To call a spade a spade may or may not be libellous; but it is a libel to call the Knave of Spades a knave. A British Judge would no doubt also rule that it was libellous to call a rake a rake.

CHRISTMAS BILLS.

Little Wife.—"I wish, dear, you'd 'mutiny' !"

The Major (horrified).—"'Sh—h, my dearest Lizzie! What are you thinking of? Good Heavens! 'Mutiny'! And I thought you were so proud of the Regiment——"

Little Wife.—"Well, then, I wish we were policemen or postmen; for we could 'mutiny' then, and your pay would of course be raised, and then we might manage to pay these horrid bills !"

CATTLE-SHOW CRITICS.

Patron (proprietor of prize animal).—"Yes—it's like old Ben; but that's not my idea of the picter. We'd have liked the prize cup in the foregrun'. Wouldn't we, my love?"

'My Love.'—"Yes, dear. And we thought of our house in the back-ground, didn't we, Lucy darling?"

'Lucy Darling.'—"Yes, 'ma dear; and the pretty ribbon with the dear liter ticket round his neck——"

[Poor Smudge!

"MY OLD FRIEND HOMER."

("Every day must begin for me with my old friend Homer—the friend of my youth, the friend of my middle age and of my old age—from whom I hope never to be parted so long as I have any faculties, or any breath in my body."—Mr. Gladstone, Dec. 3, 1872.)

Ghost (rises). "But if a c'amorous vile plebeian rose,
Him with reproof he checked, or tamed with blows,
'Be silent, wretch, and think not here allowed
That worst of tyrants, a usurping crowd.'

—Thus is Mr. Pope's translation of a passage of mine, Sir What do you make of it?"

LINES BY A LOVER.

Would you then know my Celia's charms?
She carries pug-logs in her arms:
E'er dresses in the newest taste,
By lacing tight deforms her waist,
Bears on her head a brigand's hat,
Gay feathers flaunting high on that:
Her hair is only half her own,
The other half elsewhere has grown:
Her cheeks a dab of rouge reveal,
Her boots three inches high of heel:
Her fingers are bedecked with rings
As paltry as the songs she sings:
Her talk is slang, she votes men slow
Unless a thing or two they know:
She loves champagne, detests cold mutton,
Knows barely how to fix a button:
Will wager gloves in racing bets,
But, having lost, to pay forgets:
In dancing she can twist and twirl
As deftly as a ballet-girl.
Yet ne'er has learned with grace to walk,
But struts with an audacious stalk.
She treats her servant like a slave;
She spends, but ne'er has learned to save:
Loves shopping, bonnets, and bazaars;
Can skate, ride, row, and smoke cigars:
Reads trashy novels by the score,
But votes all better books a bore:
Will flirt with whomsoe'er she can—
O, am not I a happy man!

SUPERSTITION AND THE CHOLERA.—Some curious details are furnished by a St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* regarding the means employed by the superstitious in Russia to avert the effects of the cholera. In the district of Witepsk the disease had in a short time carried off five hundred victims among the Jewish population. The rabbis consequently ordered that, as a means of charming away the disease, the nuptials of two couples should be blessed in the cemetery. The marriage presents were to be furnished by charitable gifts, and the other expenses met in the same manner. The excitement caused by the ceremony and the feasting which followed, increased the severity of the cholera and the number of the victims. Then the heads of the synagogues sent about agents, instructed to levy a redemptory tax on the Jewish population, by which the Jews would ransom themselves from the scourge. But the ravages increased, and the rabbis then forbade calling in doctors, and required that, in order to cleanse themselves from transgression, the members of the Jewish body should denounce each other for offences against morality. The result of this was a horrible scandal—accusations, backbitings, calumnies, &c. Among the Christians, superstition assumed a like scandalous form—tracing magic circles round the spot threatened, yoking women to a plough and making a furrow round the whole village, building "sacred fires" and fumigating with the burning pieces, &c.

BANKS.

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TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,
At
Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;
Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;
CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

F. BRABY AND CO, LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means no bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAFFICKING ARRIVES IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

KEELL'S
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION,
15, MEADOW STREET.

BALL DRESSES IN BLACK NET AND TARLATAN.

COLOURED TARLATANS, ALL SHADES, Rs. 11 per piece.

JAPANESE SILKS, WHITE, PINK, SKY, AMBER, CERISE, GREEN, Rs. 1-15 per yard.

WHITE GRENADINE, ROBES, Rs. 9-8 and 10-8.

WHITE KID GLOVES, DOUBLE BUTTONS, Rs. 2 per pair.

SILK AND SATIN FANS, BOUQUET FANS.

BLOND LACES FLOWERS, BOUQUET HOLDERS.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK AND THREAD, HOSE.

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE KID GLOVES, DRESS TIES.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, IN ORDINARY,
TO H.E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,

BEG to intimate that in accordance with suggestions offered by many of their CONSTITUENTS, they have decided on remaining in Bombay for the remainder of the cold weather.

H. and Co. believe that, in so doing they will be supplying a want long felt by the inhabitants of this city.

They would also intimate that on the 1st January 1873 they will remove from Elphinstone Circle to the more spacious premises in Meadow Street formerly the China Repository, as their present place is not large enough to display their stock. Hamilton and Co. would draw attention to their splendid and varied collection of Jewellery, Silver Articles, Watches and Clocks, Fancy Goods, Race Plate, and to the opportunity now afforded the Residents of Bombay for a good selection.

HAMILTON & Co.,
Jewellers in Ordinary.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
(BOMBAY, SIMLA, AND POONA,)
BY APPOINTMENT,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM AND GWALIOR.

SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated (Pebbles) Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Eye-preserves, Opera, Field, and Racing Glasses, Telescope, Oneroid Barometers and Pedometers of Dr. A. MENIST.

SILVER WATCHES from Rs. 20 to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES ,, 50 to ,, 3,000
CLOCKS ,, 15 to ,, 150
MUSICAL BOXES ,, 15 to ,, 300
JEWELLERY, a large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

ROSSELET AND CO,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND SUNDRIES,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR PATECK, BENOIT AND COURVOISIER, FRERES, CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SUISSE.

JUST ON HAND, by the last OVERLAND MAILS TEAMER, a nice assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, GENEVA and LONDON MAKERS.

FANCY WATCHES, SINGING BIRD BOXES, playing ONE and TWO at a time. GOLD and SILVER HOUR and MINUTE REPEATERS.

ALBERT and GUARD CHAINS of LONDON and GENEVA MANUFACTURE, of the latest CHOICE and FASHION.

SOLE IMPORTERS of HOLLOWAY'S and AMERICAN CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, of various shapes and patterns.

AMERICAN TOYS, in great variety, to be DISPOSED of in CASES